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General and complete disarmament

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides an overview of the activities undertaken by Member States, the entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 69/33 on assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them and resolution 69/51 on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

The reporting period, from August 2014 to July 2015, was notable for the success of the Second Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in June 2015, and for the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2220 (2015) on small arms and light weapons.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 69/33, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General and those States and organizations in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them. In the same resolution the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the subject and to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its seventieth session.

2. In its resolution 69/51, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to contribute towards the continued implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects at the national, regional and global levels.

3. In resolution 69/51, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the request made at the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, that the Secretary-General provide, through his annual consolidated report on small arms and light weapons, as required, further information relevant to developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design and their implications for the full and effective implementation of the International Tracing Instrument.[1]

4. The present report is submitted pursuant to the requests made by th General Assembly in the above-mentioned resolutions. To enable a coherent approach to those overlapping and interconnected issues, the two resolutions are addressed together in the present report, in accordance with past practice.

II. Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

Security Council

5. On 13 May 2015, the Security Council held an open debate on the issue of small arms and light weapons and considered the report of the Secretary-General on small arms and light weapons (S/2015/289), issued pursuant to Security Council resolution 2117 (2013).

6. The report of the Secretary-General outlined the framework surrounding the issue of arms and ammunition, focusing not only on conflict and post-conflict situations, but also on transnational organized crime, terrorism and armed violence, and recognized, inter alia, that the causes and consequences of the use of weapons are highly gendered nature (S/2015/289, para. 32).

7. The report also underscored the wide-ranging negative impact of the misuse and illicit circulation of small arms, ammunition and light weapons. The report highlighted the responsibility of Governments for proper weapons use, safe storage,

[1] A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/2, annex, paras. 27 (d) and (e).

sound legislation and adequate procedures for weapons tracing and destruction and examined measures to address the illicit circulation of arms and ammunition, including through the monitoring of arms embargos, peacekeeping efforts, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and the strengthening of the rule of law.

8. Following the open debate, the Security Council adopted resolution 2220 (2015) on the issue of small arms and light weapons.

9. Building on resolution 2117 (2013), the first Security Council resolution on small arms and light weapons, the Council identified, in its resolution 2220 (2015), a range of areas in which international cooperation and information-sharing to address the challenges related to the use of illicit small arms and light weapons could be bolstered. The Council also recognized the importance of clearly defined objectives and the monitoring of sanctions regimes, appropriate United Nations peacekeeping mandates and effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and security sector reform efforts that take the particular needs of women and children into account.

10. The resolution called for enhanced reporting synergies on the issue of the illicit use of small arms and light weapons, particularly with regard to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and the issue of children and armed conflict, and in the context of counter-terrorism efforts.

11. The resolution also noted the utility of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in helping the Sanctions Committees to determine, in specific cases, whether an exemption to an arms embargo is justified.

12. Finally, the resolution created a precedent by acknowledging the urgent need to address the issue of ammunition along with the issue of small arms and light weapons by recognizing the importance of preventing illicit transfers and sales of weapons and ammunition, including small arms and light weapons, to armed groups and criminal networks that target civilians and civilian objects.

General Assembly

Second Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

13. The Second Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects was held in New York from 1 to 5 June 2015.

14. The meeting considered the following issues:

(a) The implications of recent developments in small arms and light weapon manufacturing, technology and design for effective marking, record-keeping and tracing;

(b) Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, record-keeping and tracing systems in the light of such developments, including ways to support the transfer, uptake and effective utilization of relevant tools and technologies;

(c) The transfer of technology and equipment, as well as capacity-building, in particular training, for the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;

(d) Additional issues related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument.

15. The report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons and their implications for the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument (A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/1) formed the basis of the discussions. The report provides the most current assessment by the United Nations of recent developments in this field.

16. At the meeting, Member States gave further consideration to the subject of how recent developments in the field of small arms and light weapon technologies have the potential to both positively and negatively impact the illicit trade worldwide. In this regard, it was noted that some weapons are now built from interchangeable or modular parts, which presents challenges for marking them, and that the three-dimensional printing of weapons has created the possibility of new forms of "craft production", which pose new challenges to arms control efforts.

17. Other technologies, however, present opportunities for enhancing the marking, record-keeping and tracing of weapons. For instance, pin codes and fingerprint technology may be used to ensure that only authorized personnel have access to weapons in a stockpile. Similarly, "microstamping", which imprints a code on the cartridge as a weapon is fired, and "microdot" marking of firearms, the applying of markings on firearms that are too small for the naked eye to see, are some new ways to augment the process of tracing weapons.

18. The issue of the transfer of such technologies as part of international cooperation and assistance was also an important element in the discussions at the Second Open-ended Meeting.

19. With the support of the Government of Australia, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) administered a sponsorship programme to support the participation of technical experts from developing countries in the Second Open-ended Meeting. An orientation workshop for the sponsored participants was organized in New York right before the meeting in order to provide them with access to technical information and preparatory documentation.

Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Firearms Protocol)

20. In Vienna, from 26 to 28 May 2015, at the third meeting of the Working Group on Firearms, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime presented a study on firearms[2] that focused on the transnational routes and the modus operandi of

[2] www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/global-firearms-trafficking-study.html.

firearms trafficking, its links to other cross-border trafficking flows and possible connections to organized crime and terrorism.

21. Based on the information provided by Member States, the findings of the study suggest that progress towards a more complete understanding of trafficking in firearms lies well within the reach of the international community, promising a strong foundation for more effective international action. The study also shows the value and usefulness of information related to firearms and ammunition seizures in forming a better picture of the routes used in trafficking in firearms as well as its transnational nature. It focuses on individual country results rather than on totals and reflects the participation and efforts of all responding countries.

22. Conclusions drawn from the study include the necessity of reducing the wide gaps between national data-sets, which currently inhibit coordinated international responses, and the importance of more complete and comprehensive international data collection and analysis. Scientific studies of seizure reports and indicators such as: total firearms holdings; crime, homicide and suicide rates; and State stability and related issues hold great promise for better policymaking. While a general sense of the scale and common variations in arms trafficking patterns are now apparent, the implications for policymaking will be clearer as Member States supply more comprehensive seizure reports and more background information. A solid evidence-base on the illicit trade in firearms would benefit greatly from long-term and routine commitment by Governments to report information on trafficking in firearms on an annual basis.

Broader initiatives related to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons

Arms Trade Treaty

23. On 24 December 2014, the Arms Trade Treaty entered into force. The speedy pace of its entry into force, less than two years after its adoption by the General Assembly, is testimony to the commitment of Member States, international organizations and civil society to put a stop to irresponsible arms transfers. To date, 130 Member States have signed the treaty, 69 of which have ratified it.

24. Under the Arms Trade Treaty, States parties are required to take measures to regulate exports, imports, transit/trans-shipment and brokering of conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons. The Treaty also obliges States parties to take measures to control exports of ammunition, parts and components for the weapons covered under the scope of the Treaty.

25. States parties to the Treaty are also prohibited from transferring weapons, ammunition, parts and components under certain conditions, such as when such transfers violate obligations under measures adopted by the Security Council or under other relevant international agreements to which they are parties. States parties are also required to assess the potential threat that conventional arms or items could contribute to or undermine peace and security, or could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international humanitarian law or international human rights law.

26. States parties are also required to report on their annual authorized or actual exports and imports of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons. Such information could complement what Member States already report biennially

on measures to control small arms and light weapons under the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument.

27. Another prominent feature of the treaty, which is particularly relevant when addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, is that it obligates States parties to take measures to prevent the diversion of transferred weapons.

United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation

28. In 2013, in response to the increasing interest of Member States in improving funding mechanisms for conventional arms regulation,[3] the Office for Disarmament Affairs established the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation. The Trust Facility focuses on supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action and the Arms Trade Treaty, as well as activities to establish synergies between them.

29. The Trust Facility aims to enhance the effectiveness of assistance through better coordination, monitoring and matching of resources. Coordination is ensured through the harmonization of planning by implementing entities.

30. Projects to be funded are selected competitively through an annual call for proposals. In 2014, 18 projects received grants totalling $3.1 million. The funded projects range from strengthening the capacity of Government officials in the area of stockpile management to the improvement of border security to prevent the trafficking of weapons and advocacy against gender-based violence.

31. The Trust Facility also funds special-circumstances projects, aimed at providing a rapid response to emergency situations. Proposals for such projects can be submitted all year around.

Armed violence

32. Member States continue to recognize the importance of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, and they have proposed this as one of the post-2015 sustainable development goals.[4] Included in the draft goals are targets to significantly reduce all forms of violence and to significantly reduce illicit arms flows.

33. This is a welcome development in view of the repeated calls made in the previous reports of the Secretary-General[5] to include targets related to the issue of peace, security and armed violence in the possible follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals. Armed violence has a negative effect on human, social, political and economic development. It destroys the social and economic infrastructure necessary for development and it undermines the potential for local and foreign investment.

34. Due to their wide availability, small arms are the most prominent tools in armed violence, and in a number of regions the excessive accumulation of these weapons has been instrumental in shaping the onset, severity and duration of armed violence, and its negative consequences, including the large-scale and protracted forced displacement of people. In order to attain meaningful and sustainable

[3] A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, annex I, sect. II.D, para. 5 (f).
[4] A/68/970.
[5] S/2008/258, para. 63, S/2011/255, para. 47, and A/64/228, para. 65 (d).

development, it is essential that the international community strive to significantly reduce armed violence and related death rates resulting from the availability of illicit weapon and their use.

35. While studies should be carried out on the underlying causes of violence and crime, the demand for small arms and light weapons must be addressed. Efforts to control the trade in small arms could be more effective if they are accompanied by armed violence reduction interventions, including socioeconomic components such as job creation, engaging youth, awareness-raising activities, peacebuilding and social cohesion, as well as support for local authorities in the development of community-policing strategies, efforts to address impunity and community-based arms control approaches.

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

36. The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms is a primary global transparency instrument on transfers of conventional arms. Under the Register, Member States provide information on their transfers in seven predefined categories of conventional arms, as well as additional voluntary background information on international transfers of small arms and light weapons.

37. Discussion has been ongoing for more than a decade, through triennial meetings of a succession of Groups of Governmental Experts, on the possibility of changing small arms and light weapons from an entry under "additional background information" to a formal category in the United Nations Register. Now that small arms are being treated on an equal basis with heavier weapons within the scope of the Arms Trade Treaty, the inclusion of small arms as a new formal category in the Register will likely feature again on the agenda of the upcoming meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts to review the operation of the Register, which is scheduled for 2016.

International Small Arms Control Standards

38. Under the leadership of Office for Disarmament Affairs and UNDP, 23 entities within the Organization's internal Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism are working with leading experts worldwide to develop and implement International Small Arms Control Standards to provide practical guidance on translating global norms and commitments regarding the regulation of small arms into concrete action at the national level. The standards, which are voluntary, (see www.smallarmsstandards.org) propose effective and achievable cradle-to-grave controls over small arms and light weapons — from manufacture and marking, through transfer and storage, to collection and destruction — in order to reduce the risk that they may fall into the hands of criminals, terrorists and others who would misuse them.

39. Since the launching of the standards in 2012, the number of actors using them and the number of countries in which they are being used has continued to grow. The United Nations, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations and training institutes have used the standards to assist the Governments of more than 50 countries in Africa, the Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and South-East Europe in improving their national controls over small arms and light weapons. The launch of the assessment tool for the use of the standards and subsequent capacity-building initiatives conducted throughout the world have

further supported their adoption and use, aiding and advancing the conduct of comprehensive assessments of small arms control measures and needs.

40. Because the standards were used as the basis of assistance on small arms control, beneficiary Governments received consistent and high quality advice and guidance, reflecting internationally recognized effective practices for controlling small arms and light weapons to prevent their diversion and misuse. This support contributes directly to efforts by Governments to reduce armed violence and build community security in order to create the conditions necessary for sustainable human development.

41. The widespread use of the standards demonstrates that they are achieving key goals: to become widely recognized as a practical tool for strengthening national controls over the full lifecycle of small arms and light weapons. This was further demonstrated in 2014 during the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action, at which 67 States called for the wider application of the standards, and when the Security Council recognized, in its resolution 2220 (2015), the value of the application of the standards in guiding effective physical security and stockpile management practices.

42. The partners in the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism will continue to work with governmental policymakers and practitioners, as well as with international and regional organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, to make full use of the International Small Arms Control Standards when designing small arms control programmes, monitoring their progress and evaluating their impact.

The UN Safer*Guard* Programme and the international ammunition technical guidelines

43. In his 2015 report to the Security Council on the issue of small arms and light weapons (S/2015/289), the Secretary-General urged that specific attention be paid to the illicit flows of ammunition since patterns of ammunition supply may influence the development of a conflict, including by rendering existing weapons unusable without adequate supply. Therefore, a focus on preventing the resupply of ammunition, in particular in situations of high risk to civilian populations, should be a priority.

44. Ammunition diverted from national stockpiles often finds its way into civil wars, crime and other types of armed violence, threatening the security of States. Increasingly, diverted conventional ammunition is also used to assemble improvised explosive devices, which can be used in acts of terrorism. Furthermore, the unsafe stockpiling of ammunition has led to grave unintended explosions, sometimes in civilian areas, and with disastrous consequences. Such explosions have affected over 100 countries worldwide.

45. The urgent concern of the Member States about this issue has led to the development of the international ammunition technical guidelines and the establishment of the umbrella implementation programme for the guidelines (UN Safer*Guard*) on ammunition management, as mandated by the General Assembly (see document A/63/182 and resolutions 63/61 and 66/42). The aim of the guidelines is to assist national authorities, industry and others in their efforts to enhance the safety and security of ammunition stockpiles, thus reducing the dual risks of

explosions and diversion. The guidelines, which are harmonized, where relevant, with the International Small Arms Control Standards, are structured to offer three levels of ascending comprehensiveness, to be applied according to the specific needs of a particular country or situation. The basic level presents the most expedient ways to apply the essential principles of safe and secure whole-life ammunition management. Subsequent levels detail progressive measures that can be taken so that the highest standards are attained.

46. The UN Safer*Guard* Programme, which is now in its implementation phase, and counts over 80 Member States, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations among its partners.

47. Through the support of the Governments of Finland and Japan, the UN Safer*Guard* quick response mechanism, which was also welcomed by the General Assembly, is now also in place. The mechanism allows ammunitions experts to be deployed rapidly to assist States, upon request, in the urgent management of ammunition stockpiles.

48. The mechanism has provided support in the interdiction of illegal dangerous goods, the monitoring of Security Council arms embargoes and assistance to States in post-disaster ammunition management.

49. A key goal of the quick response mechanism is to provide ammunition stockpile management assistance and capacity-building before disaster strikes. Since its launch in 2014, stockpile management visits and training courses have been organized, at the request of Member States, in over 20 countries in Africa, the Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

50. Complementary to the UN Safer*Guard* quick response mechanism, in 2009 the United Nations Mine Action Service developed a rapid response and technical support capacity programme to mitigate threats posed by a wide range of explosive hazards, including unsafe and unsecure ammunition stockpiles. Along with other work done by the Service on arms and ammunition management (see annex), within the reporting period, at the request of the Member States, the capacity programme was deployed to provide assistance in ammunition management and to promote the implementation of international standards in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

51. The training materials for the international ammunition technical guidelines and UN Safer*Guard* are available in Arabic and English, and the French and Russian versions are under preparation.

United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms

52. The United Nations is actively engaged in supporting the efforts of Member States to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, drawing on the unique strengths and expertise of its different departments, agencies and programmes, which are brought together through the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism.

53. All 23 participating entities of the United Nations stand ready to provide coordinated advice and support to Member States to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument.

54. In the annex to the present report there is an overview of the work undertaken by United Nations entities during the reporting period in providing assistance to Member States to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

III. Observations and conclusions

55. The commitment of the international community to addressing the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons remains unwavering. During the reporting period, Member States took stock of new developments, including in the field of weapons technology and design, which may have an impact on this issue.

56. While Member States are increasingly aware that new technologies could be useful in their ongoing efforts to address the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and are committed to devising appropriate strategies in this regard, they are also cognizant of the fact that some new technologies could pose additional challenges to combatting the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

57. The entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty is a significant development in the global efforts to stem the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The Treaty will strengthen and complement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in the area of export assessment, preventing diversion and countering illicit arms brokering.

58. Coordination within the wider United Nations system is essential for the continuation of support to national and regional efforts and for the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action.

59. The strong call by Member States for the enhancement of international cooperation and assistance to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons demonstrates that more needs to be done in the area of resources mobilization and the matching of those resources with existing needs.

60. In addition, further strengthening of partnerships with international and regional organizations and with civil society organizations, including women's groups, will continue to be critical in the ongoing efforts of the international community to make headway in addressing the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

Annex

Activities undertaken by United Nations programmes and agencies from August 2014 to July 2015

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Department of Peacekeeping Operations/United Nations Mine Action Service				
Central African Republic		Weapons and explosive hazard management; refurbishment and construction of weapons and ammunition storage facilities; weapons collection and destruction in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme		Information-sharing and technical advice to the panel of experts of the United Nations Sanctions Committee
Côte d'Ivoire	Support to national authorities in developing a national strategy, an action plan for physical security and stockpile management, and national ammunition storage guidelines in French	Construction and rehabilitation of armouries and ammunition storage facilities; ammunition stockpile destruction	Weapons and ammunition training for the armed forces, gendarmerie and police	Facilitation of South-South cooperation through visits to Côte d'Ivoire by members of security forces from Chad, the Sudan, Mali and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; information-sharing and technical advice to the panel of experts of the United Nations Sanctions Committee
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Weapons collection and destruction in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; construction/refurbishment of national police weapon and ammunition storage facilities	Establishment of regional weapons and ammunition depots and training of national security forces in safety management in Kisangani, Province Orientale	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Guinea-Bissau		At the request of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), the United Nations Mine Action Service participated in an assessment of ammunition stockpile management (November 2014)		
Haiti		Weapons and ammunition management (2014); refurbishment and construction of armouries; ammunition and explosives destruction; provision of weapons destruction capacity to national authorities (2015)	Training of Haitian National Police in weapons and ammunition management (2014)	
Mali		Weapons and ammunition management; ammunition stockpile destruction	Training of Malian defence and security forces in stockpile management (2013, ongoing)	
Libya		Weapons and ammunition management	Training of national partners, including the Libyan Mine Action Centre, in weapons and ammunition management	
Somalia	Development of a United Nations strategy to support national authorities in weapons and ammunition management; technical support to national authorities in developing a weapons and ammunition management strategy	Weapons and ammunition management (2014, ongoing)	Training in weapons marking and destruction for Somali security forces	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Sierra Leone		In collaboration with the United Kingdom international security advisory team, supported national armed forces in ammunition destruction operations and provided mobile armouries (2014)		
South Sudan		Collection of small arms from protection-of-civilian sites at United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) bases; destruction of weapons stored by troop-contributing countries, upon request		
Sudan/Abyei	Development of a United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) weapons and ammunition management manual	Confiscation and destruction of small arms and light weapons in Abyei; Establishment of weapons storage containers; development of weapons destruction capacities	Technical advice and training on weapons and ammunition management for troop-contributing countries to UNISFA	
Sudan (Darfur)	In consultation with other components of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), developed a UNAMID strategy on small arms and light weapons	Refurbishment of ammunition storage facilities for the national police	Training national partners and technical assistance to UNAMID on weapons and ammunition management	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)				
				Organization of expert panel discussion as side-event at the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council on the application of the human rights criteria in the Arms Trade Treaty
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)				
* Work in indicated countries undertaken in partnership with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of the Small Arms and Light Weapons				
Albania*	Supported the Albanian authorities in establishing a commission on small arms and light weapons.	Developed a record-keeping and reporting software for the Albanian Exports Control Authority; supported the establishment of a national electronic register for small arms and light weapons; supported an exchange visit with Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina to explore possibilities of cooperation in the disposal of ammunition for small arms and light weapons		
Bosnia and Herzegovina*		Utilized the International Small Arms Control Standards in organizing a small arms collection and destruction campaign; supported small arms and light weapons collection and awareness-raising campaign during a year-long legalization (2014);		

Country	Legislation and procedures	Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction	Training awareness-raising	Other
		supported the disposal of a total of 4,045 items of small arms and light weapons; installed 19 security doors at four ammunition and small arms and light weapons storage locations set up by the Ministry of Defence; improved record-keeping and reporting software for arms transfers licences; procured equipment for the State investigation and protection agency		
Burundi			Provided support to the permanent national commission to address the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; organized a voluntary return-of-small-arms campaign resulting in the handover of 9,824 weapons	
Colombia				Implemented citizen security/armed violence reduction pilot projects in conflict-affected areas and developed a programme to strengthen national capacities to address violence
Côte d'Ivoire		Together with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, supported the national commission in developing a manual of procedures and		

Country	Legislation and procedures	Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction	Training awareness-raising	Other
		training tools on physical security and stockpile management, in accordance with the International Small Arms Control Standards and the international ammunition technical guidelines; supported the national police in implementing the marking of weapons, the training of database managers on recording techniques, the assignment and tracking of weapons, the electronic registration of weapons for better management; and the monitoring and rehabilitation of new armouries and weapons collection initiatives with the national commission against proliferation of small arms and light weapons		
El Salvador				Support to national policy dialogue on citizen security and armed violence reduction; implementation of armed violence reduction initiatives at the municipal levels
Honduras				Support to strengthen national and capacities to implement strategies to reduce armed violence and improve citizen security

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Kenya		Through the Kenyan national focal point on small arms and light weapons, supported the marking of such weapons in Turkana, in accordance with international standards		Supported the professionalization of the national police reserves in order to combat the proliferation of small arms, counter radicalization and increase security at community levels
Kosovo*	Developed standard operating procedures for the police for the tracing of small arms and light weapons	Supported the destruction of 3,731 small arms and light weapons and 2,705 parts and components of such weapons; completed security upgrades at the Kosovo Ministry of Internal Affairs ammunition storage facility for small arms and light weapons in Kosovo Polje; procured equipment for the Kosovo Police to improve investigation and tracing of offences related to the use of small arms and light weapons	Held 8 workshops on the tracing of small arms and light weapons for 166 police officers	
Montenegro*		Supported the destruction of 1,489 small arms and light weapons and 12,867 pieces of ammunition; initiated support for the collection and awareness-raising campaign on small arms and light weapons, which started in June 2015, during the legalization amnesty; improved record-keeping and reporting software for arms transfers licences; completed security upgrades at the		

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
		storage facility of the Montenegro armed forces in Brezovik		
Nepal		Technical support provided to the Ministry of Home Affairs on application of the International Small Arms Control Standards in the control of small arms and light weapons		Technical assistance for the development of a national strategy on small arms and light weapons; implementation of armed violence reduction initiatives at community levels
Serbia*	Facilitated information and experience exchange with the Croatian Ministry of the Interior in the preparation of the new law on weapons and ammunition	Supported small arms and light weapons collection and awareness-raising campaign; improved record-keeping and reporting software for arms transfers licenses; supported publishing of Serbia's national arms transfers report for 2013; procured equipment for improved tracing of firearms and ammunition at the Serbian national forensic centre; disposed of 20,367 kg of white phosphorus	Organized missions to Montenegro and Croatia devoted to information and experience exchange on small arms and light weapons-related issues	Conducted an analysis of small arms and light weapons-related incidents reported in the media ("Targeting Weapons"), to gain a better understanding of the use and presence of small arms and light weapons in Serbia
Sah el: Niger, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Nigeria	In partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with funding from the European Union, implemented project to strengthen voluntary small arms collection and awareness-raising on the dangers associated with proliferation of small arms and light weapons	Support to ECOWAS to strengthen operational capacity of institutions (including small arms commissions, security institutions and civil society organizations) to prevent the illicit spread of small arms and light weapons, including training of community leaders and security providers	Undertook communications strategies to change behaviour patterns of border communities with regard to small arms and light weapons and establishing partnerships with regional economic communities and United Nations agencies working in the Sahel region	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Regional project: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal				Developed perception studies of communities looking at radicalization and violent extremism to assist in developing programmes to strengthen social cohesion and resilience of those affected communities
Somalia		Supported the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) in building the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia to manage and report on arms imported under the partially lifted Security Council arms embargo, using the International Small Arms Control Standards as a guide		Support to conduct a small arms and light weapons perception survey
Sudan			Support provided to conduct awareness-raising campaigns	Technical support to the national small arms and light weapons focal point to implement his/her mandate Implementation of community-level community security and small arms control initiatives
South Sudan				Technical support provided to strengthen capacities of the bureau for community security and small arms control to implement its mandate

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*		Supported the destruction of 782 pieces of confiscated small arms and light weapons; carried out installation of 17 security doors and 3 gates, as well as building and/or reparation of a perimeter fence at the small arms and light weapons and ammunition storage location of the Ministry of the Interior in Orman		
Western Balkan region*	Published a report on and toolkit for addressing unauthorized re-export or retransfer of arms and ammunition; compiled and published the South-Eastern Europe small arms and light weapons law compendium, containing information on all small arms and light weapons-related national legislative frameworks in the region (available online in original language and English)	Developed a weapons categorization tool, assisting with accurate reporting for the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Arms Trade Treaty		Published the regional report on arms exports in 2013; developed a knowledge exchange platform on arms exports for 6 countries in the Western Balkans, assisting the daily work of licensing officers; held 3 meetings of the regional information exchange process in arms exports; established/held two meetings of the South-East Europe Firearms Expert Network; held two formal regional meetings of small arms and light weapons commissions
United Nations Children's Fund/Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office				
Eritrea	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Establishment of child friendly safe spaces in schools in contaminated areas and integrating small arms and light weapons risk education	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Somalia	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons ongoing with the United Nations Mine Action Service/ local NGOs	
South Sudan	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
United Nations Children's Fund/West and Central Africa Regional Office				
Chad	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Congo	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Establishment of temporary learning spaces and risk education	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Mali	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
United Nations Children's Fund/Middle East and North Africa Regional Office				
Jordan	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Integrated risk education reached Syrian refugee children	
Iraq	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Lebanon	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Libya	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
State of Palestine	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Syria	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Yemen	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
United Nations Children's Fund/East Asia and Pacific Regional Office				
Cambodia	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Myanmar	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
United Nations Children's Fund/Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States Regional Office				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	
Ukraine	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing			
United Nations Children's Fund/Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office				
Belize	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Early warning system in the schools to generate data on children at risk of exposure to gang/armed violence	Established a national coordination mechanism for armed violence prevention
Brazil	Advocacy and policy support to integrate the programme for lethal violence reduction into youth policy activities, ongoing		Programme for lethal violence reduction (http://prvl.org.br/)	Municipal guide on the reduction of lethal violence developed; series of trainings provided on adolescent homicide prevention and reduction
Colombia	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection/destruction*	*Training/awareness-raising*	*Other*
Costa Rica	A national plan to combat violence against children and adolescents developed		"Gun-free school" programme for the prevention of use of weapons in schools and communities	Integration of a specialized course for judges at the judicial training institution
Guatemala	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Awareness-building on the impact of armed violence on the rights of the child	Establishment of a committee against child abuse in the hospitals
Honduras	Comprehensive national reform policy on child and family matters approved		School/community-based risk education on small arms and light weapons to reduce recruitment of young people	Psychosocial support and victim assistance ongoing
Jamaica	Draft national child diversion policy developed		Awareness-raising about small arms and light weapons through local committees	Developed training manual on positive parenting for children and adolescents at risk
Mexico	Advocacy for policies and protocols on armed violence prevention		Capacity-building of national authorities on systems for gathering data on use of small arms and light weapons	Broader integration of armed violence prevention into studies, policies, laws and budget allocations
Nicaragua	National children's and adolescents' code in place		Education on risks related to small arms and light weapons	Training of the judicial and police staff on promoting child justice and conflict resolution
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Advocacy and policy support activities ongoing		Study ongoing on bottleneck and barrier analysis of armed violence reduction programmes	Development of a road map on armed violence prevention

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research				
Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pacific and South East Europe			Organized regional capacity-building workshops on the International Small Arms Control Standards assessment tool (July-December 2014), in collaboration with regional partners, including on the dissemination of the standards and the assessment tool	
Global				Development of international small arms and ammunition guidance platform (2015) prototype to improve accessibility and applicability of the International Small Arms Control Standards and the international ammunition technical guidelines (IATG)
Global				Examining models and options for the harmonization of end Use/r control systems (2015)
Somalia		United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), United Nations Mine Action Service, UNDP: weapons and ammunition management in Somalia (2014-2015, ongoing), to enhance the capacity of national authorities in the design and		

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
		implementation of a national framework on weapons and ammunition		
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs				
Kosovo			In cooperation with the UNDP office in Kosovo, provided training on the international ammunition technical guidelines to national authorities under the UN Safer*Guard* Programme on ammunition stockpile management (17-28 November 2014)	
United Arab Emirates			In cooperation with a national training centre, provided two training courses on the international ammunition technical guidelines under the UN Safer*Guard* Programme to national authorities and industry (7-17 December 2014)	
Ukraine		In partnership with OSCE, supported the Ukrainian Government in stockpile management, using the international ammunition technical guidelines under the UN Safer*Guard* Programme (May 2015)		

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs/United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean				
Latin America and the Caribbean	Utilized the International Small Arms Control Standards to derive standard operating procedures and training materials on stockpile management and destruction			
Latin America and the Caribbean	Legal and technical guidance in the drafting of new regulatory frameworks; provided legal opinions and recommendations on harmonizing small arms bills of law and current national legislation with international and regional legal instruments		Training of nearly 100 import/export officials through the Arms Trade Treaty implementation training course, including on the utilization of practical risk assessment checklists and standardized end-user documentation developed by the Centre	
Latin America and the Caribbean			Approximately 500 security sector officials were trained in various aspects of conventional arms control, including marking and record-keeping, tracing and stockpile management	
Latin America and the Caribbean			Delivery of a series of training workshops on small arms issues and proper control measures	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Latin America and the Caribbean			Capacity-building course aimed at female legal operators to address impunity in illicit small arms trafficking and related crimes, including femicide; launched the second edition of an online publication on the implementation of resolution 65/69, entitled "Forces of Change II"	Developed a gender-risk assessment tool to help States identify gender- and youth-based risks involved in the exportation of arms and ammunition
			Event organized in Mexico gathering 25 experts on gender and/or on conventional arms control in order to review good practices in incorporating gender and youth approaches in disarmament and arms control programmes, and evaluate practical ways to include gender in the assessment of arms exports covered by the Arms Trade Treaty	
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs/United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific				
Asia-Pacific	Regional legal assistance workshop on the Arms Trade Treaty (November 2014)			
Pacific			Participated and contributed substantively to the regional training-of-trainers workshop in the Pacific on the International Small Arms Control Standards and its assessment tool (December 2014)	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Bangladesh			Workshop on capacity-building for the Programme of Action and the Arms Trade Treaty (June 2015)	
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs/United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa				
Africa				Mapping of bilateral and multilateral assistance and cooperation activities related to the Arms Trade Treaty in Africa, in cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
African small island developing States				Meeting organized on the requirements for the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, funded by the United Nations Trust Fund Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation
African Union	Support to the African Union at a meeting organized in June 2015 to prepare African States for the first conference of the States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty			Substantive assistance provided to the African Union, including through the African Union regional steering committee on small arms and light weapons and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the steering committee for the African Union-European Union project "Fight against Illicit Firearms in Africa"

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Economic Community of Central African States and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)		Contributed expertise to the first independent expert meeting on the establishment of the ECOWAS register and database on small arms and light weapons	Cooperated with both Economic Communities on the harmonization of guidelines for the Arms Trade Treaty and subregional instruments on disarmament	
Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States				Provided substantive support to activities organized by the Regional Centre, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Control, the European Union outreach project; on the Arms Trade Treaty; and supported training sessions and seminars organized by civil society organizations and academia
Burkina Faso, Liberia, Niger and Sierra Leone		Provided training and capacity-building on small arms control, stockpile management and the role of civil society organizations in disarmament, as well as support in marking and registration activities; in coordination with the headquarters of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Control; and provided marking machines and training in the marking and registration of small arms and light weapons in Burkina Faso, Niger and Sierra Leone	Conducted marking training in Liberia, with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), and in Togo with technical support of experts from Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana	

Country	*Legislation and procedures*	*Stockpile management, marking, record-keeping, collection destruction*	*Training awareness-raising*	*Other*
Mali	Provided legal and policy support in reviewing and updating national small arms legislation	Support to the marking and registration of small arms and light weapons; developed standard operating procedures for the management of imported weapons	Capacity-building on arms control for national authorities and staff from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA); piloted a weapons identification and tracing course (identification of small arms and light weapons) and conducted an inter-institutional training course on the control of such weapons in Africa; provided technical support to empower national civil society organizations in raising awareness about small arms and light weapons	
Nigeria	Provided legal and policy assistance to the Government of Nigeria in reviewing and updating its small arms legislation			
Togo	Provided legal and policy support in reviewing and updating national small arms legislation		Supported a civilian-owned weapons-marking programme accompanied by a sensitization campaign	